'We Must Know Once and For All If They Acted Alone Or Were Part of a Conspiracy'

Lee Harvey Oswald

Sirhan Sirhan

James Earl Ray

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In addition to the co-sponsors of the gislation, numerous other members of both e House and Senate are eager for new in- stigations into the assassinations.

IN RE-INTRODUCING his resolution, onzalez told Congress:

"It is time that the circumstances rrounding these assassinations and the ar-murder of Wallace be thoroughly in- stigated, and that they be assessed in terms what effects they had on the history and the ational political life of this country.

"It is not just a matter of finding out who, if yone else, was involved in these killings, though this would certainly be important.

"WHAT WE NEED to know more than ything else is why they happened, and how we can prevent such events from happening again."

Noting the widespread interest in restudying the assassination of President Kennedy, Gonzalez said it is important that the other cases be investigated.

"It is time," Gonzalez said, "that the Congress took action to try to find the answers to the many unresolved questions, and what these assassinations were really all about."

Though the official versions of the assassinations were first dissected and challenged by private researchers, many of the points have gained the backing of some of the nation's leading medical experts.

SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY was killed by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, acting alone, claimed the Los Angeles Police Dept. But some of the nation's top criminologists and medical experts dispute the official version and contend that more than one gunman was involved.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, the Nobel Prize winning civil rights leader, was murdered by James Earl Ray, acting alone, the FBI contended. But Ray's attorneys now claim Ray was framed by a man named "Raoul."

GEORGE WALLACE was shot and paralyzed by Arthur Bremer, acting alone, authorities claim. But Wallace himself is convinced a conspiracy was involved and has raised many valid questions about how Bremer could have traveled in luxury with no obvious sources of income as he planned the shooting.

Co-sponsors of the legislation to reopen the assassination probe, which has yet to be acted upon by Speaker Carl Albert, include:

George Brown, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, William M. Ketchum, Edward R. Roybal and Charles H. Wilson, all of California;

Stuart McKinney and Anthony Toby Moffett of Connecticut, Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington D.C., Antonio Borja Won Pat of Guam, Andrew Young of Georgia, Robert Carr of Michigan, Bella Abzug, Mario Biaggi, Herman Badillo, Shirley Chisholm, Thomas J. Downey, Edward I. Koch, John M. Murphy, Richard L. Ottinger and Benjamin S. Rosenthal, all of New York;

Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, James J. Florio and Henry Helstoski of New Jersey, Stephen L. Neal of North Carolina, Louis Stokes of Ohio, Larry Pressler of South Dakota, Harold Ford of Tennessee and Parren Mitchell of Maryland.

Evidence Adds Weight to Theory 'Sewer Sniper' Fired Fatal Shot

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Secret Service Special Agent William obert Greer, driver of the Presidential mousine, testified before the Warren ommission that he felt "a concussion" when heard the last shot. This leads commission itics to suggest that the shot must have been uch closer than the first shots fired.

"I may have gotten a little concussion that ade me think there was something different (from the first shot)," was his testimony. ut so far as the noise is concerned, I haven't got any memory of any difference in them at all."

Secret Service Agent Clint Hill, in a follow-up car, testified he saw Kennedy move to the left and knew "something was wrong."

"I jumped from the car, realizing that something was wrong, and ran to the presidential limousine," Hill said. "Just about as I reached it, there was another sound, which was different from the first sound. I think I described it in my first statement as though someone was shooting a revolver into a hard object – it seemed to have some type of an echoe."

A SHOT FIRED from inside the manhole would have had "some type of an echo."

Charles Brehm, a carpet salesman, immediately after the assassination gave an account which fits the Abraham Zapruder home movie and other accounts that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from both the front and the rear.

Brehm, standing just 10 feet from the President, said:

"The first shot must not have been too solid, because he slumped. Then, on the second shot, he seemed to fall back."

Despite the eye-witness accounts, however, Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, was the man accused by the Dallas police of the Kennedy assassination. He was silenced two days later when nightclub owner Jack Ruby shot him in the basement of the Dallas City Hall.

TEN MONTHS LATER, the Warren Commission tried to finally seal the case with a conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, carried out the assassination. There was no conspiracy.